

TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL.

BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The State Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that great news organization for exclusive afternoon publication in Topeka.

The news is received in the State Journal building on its own wires for the purpose, busy throughout the entire day. A complete copy of the night report is also received.

The fusionists appear to have forced Tammany to nominate some mighty good men.

Even the devil couldn't keep the Colorado militia away from the office of the Victor Record.

Governor Taylor's dates in the Kentucky Republican campaign have not yet been announced.

Mary MacLennan will go to Denver to work on a newspaper. She may find the devil in the office.

The fusionists couldn't convince the Tammanyites that there is no politics in the approaching election.

It will be interesting to know what David R. Hill and Richard Croker think of the ticket put up by Tammany.

The Des Moines Capital calls attention to the large number of physicians being nominated for the legislature. Perhaps the statutes need doctoring.

So the city is to be sued for not maintaining a sufficient water pressure to protect property from fire. Why not sue the water company?

Those Kentucky gentlemen who endeavored to carry home practices into an Ohio town found that the Buckeyes wouldn't stand still and be shot at.

Since the death of the Free Silver party the price of the white metal has been steadily advancing until it is now worth approximately 60 cents an ounce.

A Chicago firm has been enjoined from paying its debts. Instances like that are calculated to reconcile a good many people to the use of the injunction.

The Colombian congress may give the president a free hand to negotiate a canal treaty, but how about the transcontinental railroads of the United States?

Sir Thomas Lipton is quoted as saying that he would live in New York if it were not for his business. Of course he means by "his business" trying to capture that cup.

One of Mayor Low's strongest recommendations is the fact that Tammany is willing to go to the length of nominating part of the opposition ticket in its effort to defeat him.

Statistics for September show that 47,862 aliens arrived at Ellis Island during the month, being an excess over the corresponding month last year of 5,543. October opened with the arrival of 3,013 for the first two days. The "land of the free" still has its attractions.

The Dakota divorce has been sustained by the United States supreme court. It has proclaimed the principle that a divorce which is valid in the state in which it was granted is valid in every other state of the union, and frees both parties to the suit from the marriage tie absolutely and everywhere. This decision overrules a good many decisions of state courts, which have recently undertaken to except decrees of divorce from the constitutional provisions that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state."

The anticipated change in the movements of iron and steel in the foreign trade of the United States did not make itself as apparent in the August record as was expected by students of this subject. The figures of the August imports and exports of iron and steel just presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, show that the imports of iron and steel in August, 1903, were \$3,440,100 in value, against \$3,529,676 in the preceding month—July—and against \$4,123,414 in August of last year. Thus the falling off of imports of iron and steel in August, compared with the preceding month, amounted to less than 100 thousand dollars, and compared with August of last year amounted to \$683,514.

The following from the Boston Transcript will convey some idea of the working of the Maine prohibitory law: "The news which comes from Skowhegan, that Henry Washburn, one of the best known and most popular hotel men in the state of Maine, has been sentenced to imprisonment for four months in jail, in addition to a fine of \$200 and costs, is of more than passing importance. It is likely to have a widespread influence all over the state of Maine, and it may even prove to be the entering wedge which is eventually to split the prohibitory law to the very center. So long as parties who sold alcoholic liquors were punished simply by fine,

which was imposed in such a way as to make it tantamount to a license fee, these parties were content with the prohibitory law; it was better for them, no doubt, than a commercial point of view, than local option would probably be. But to be locked up in the common jail for four months is quite another matter. It brings social disgrace upon the convicted dealer and it deprives him of his liberty. One of two things is bound to follow: Either fear of imprisonment will put a stop to the illegal sale of liquors, or this harshest enforcement of the law will bring about its repeal. There is no reason to suppose that the former alternative will happen, hence there would appear to be no escape form the other."

OUR FAMINE THE CAUSE.

The shortage of coal on the local market and the shortage of wheat in Topeka warehouses have been largely brought about by the car famine which prevails among the railroads operating in this state. The car famine is directly responsible for the fact that there are in Topeka grain elevators and mills only about 300,000 bushels of wheat where there is usually three times that amount at this season of the year. A Topeka coal man said today that for weeks the Santa Fe railroad had not used a single one of its own coal cars for hauling coal into Topeka but that the coal cars hauled in here belonged to railroads of every other part of the country. The Missouri Pacific is also using an unusually large proportion of foreign cars for its coal shipments. On the Santa Fe stock cars are being used for eastern coal shipments.

It appears to be the policy of the railroads to keep both the mills and the coal men operating but without any surplus. The daily receipts of wheat scarcely equal the capacity of the elevators. Of the 50,000 bushels, making the average receipts at the present time, about 40,000 is shipped daily to eastern states and to Europe. All the mills are running full time with a daily capacity of 12,000 bushels. At this rate most of the mills are daily cutting into their reserves. Wheat, of course, is secured at local elevators so that there is no probability that the reduced supply will compel any mills to shut down. But the event of a good eastern market would be likely to drain Topeka elevators. The railroads are hauling grain regularly and may be able to pile up something like the usual surplus in Topeka before January 1, but unless that is done the present rate of consumption is likely to empty all the elevators by spring, leaving nothing on hand for that season.

The present few days of warm weather are making the coal situation in Topeka constantly better, although it will have no influence upon coal prices. Topeka coal retailers keep standing orders at the Osgood and southern Kansas mines. Most of them receive stated shipments daily. For a week past the local consumption has been small. During the week before the demand for coal was very heavy and nearly precipitated a famine. But now the coal men are getting a little coal ahead although not enough to make them secure against continued cold weather.

Coal confiscation by railroads is going on to such an extent now that almost no coal has been received from southern Kansas mines for a week past. The Santa Fe has stored less coal than usual in its Topeka yards and it is said that none whatever has been stored on the eastern divisions of the line.

ALLEN AS A JOKER.

Henry Allen, of Ottawa, chairman of the state board of charities, and congressional candidate in the Second district against Congressman Bowersock, is noted as a joker. He could talk a grizzly bear into a good humor. He was in Lawrence Thursday at the request of Chancellor Strong to talk over the journalistic course in the state university and incidentally he called on his opponent in the congressional race, which brought forth the following in a Lawrence paper:

"When Henry Allen was in town today, he walked down to the mill to see Congressman Bowersock. Not finding him in the office, he wandered on down to the bridge, and discovered Mr. Bowersock on the dam below, helping with a hand spike to move a stone. 'Hey, you down there,' called Allen from the bridge above. 'I know some property of yours that needs repairing worse than that does.' Mr. Bowersock looked up, and seeing who it was leaning over the railing, made a megaphone of his hands and called back. Then that story I have heard about how you are trying to destroy my fences in Franklin county is true, is it? And then Henry went down on the dam and they talked about the hornless catfish that were swept away by the flood, and what the prospects might be for a good potato crop in the Kaw valley in the summer of 1904."

AN IMAGINARY ANTAGONISM.

The reputation of the professors of Chicago university as sensation makers has reached to the farthest limits of the country. Evidently Chicago is tired of it for an editorial writer on the Chronicle discourses as follows on the latest "stuntler":

In proportion to their numbers and the age of the institution professors of the University of Chicago can articulate more folly than the combined faculties of all American colleges. Iconoclasm is the dearest vice of the newest seat of learning. Yesterday it was Shakespeare sent to sit below the master of the Tank. This morning Longfellow was cast out from among the poets, and tomorrow we are to fight with Germany. Prof. Abbot W. Small, who calls himself a "sociologist," is certain of it. He has just returned from the domain of the Kaiser and knows the dread inevitable. It was prudent on Dr. Harper's part officially to promulgate an assurance that the institution is not responsible for articulations by its professors lacking the seal of the senate. Otherwise the university might be a synonym for bedlam.

Prof. Small is certain Germany is going to fight us on what may be designated general principles; she is alarmed at our advance and covets our trade in South America and the east.

A fundamental deficiency of common

sense often characterizes erudition. Germany is staggering under the taxes required for a standing army in time of peace. According to this pedant her people would consider an augmented tax for an army in activity a lighter burden. All other rational persons are aware that the problems of food and fuel are now more acute in wars than gunnery or armor. It is amazing to find an American ignorant of the fact that this country controls the world's food and fuel supply to a degree rendering a war with us a dangerous enterprise for any antagonist.

Where does Prof. Small suppose the German navy would replenish its coal bunkers while engaged in hostilities in American waters? The prediction of chimeras does evidence of never read the report prepared by the committee of the British board of trade on the European food supply, its sources and their dangers.

HORROR OF KILLING.

The killing of three brothers by the state of New York Wednesday was a complete and thorough success. The three boys were shocked to death by electricity at the Clinton prison and the telegraph reports announced that "there was not one unforeseen accident to the perfect and dignified execution of the death penalty."

The dispatches tell with gruesome detail how the boys appeared as they left the death chamber, why the oldest was killed first, how their physical condition was carefully noted by the prison physician and of the ministrations of the priest and how their bodies stiffened as the current of death shot through their muscles.

It is all so horrible and so awful that it is a wonder that the people of New York do not rise up and sweep from existence the inhuman death chair and every other contrivance of the state for taking human life.

It may be granted that the crime of the three young men was heinous and toward the extreme but their murder with judicial sanction does not bring back into life their aged uncle whom they slaughtered; it does not raise the standard of morality in the community in which they lived nor does it in any respect elevate civilization. Its whole effect is demoralizing. It appears that even Governor Odell, who might have prevented the execution had some misgivings about it, for the reports say: "It is known that Governor Odell would have welcomed any plausible ground upon which to commute the sentence, as he felt that little good would result to the public mind from the morbid interest attaching to the triple execution."

Still the governor refused to prevent the execution on the ground that it was not the part of the executive to interfere in the execution of the laws of the state and it is true the trouble is rather with the law than with Governor Odell. The taking of human life as a punishment for crime is based on revenge, and revenge is the impulse of savages.

The electric chair and the gibbet have no place in America. They are a few of the relics of barbarism that the civilization of the twentieth century has yet eradicated but their death is short. In a few years even New York will look back with horror and revulsion to the death chair—the instrument of judicial murder.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

[BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.]

(From the New York Independent.)
[The first poem of Whittier's ever printed was "The Eagle's Departure," which appeared in Garrison's Free Press June 8, 1824. The next was "The Deity," published June 23 of the same year, and both these are collected. The third appeared in the Free Press August 3, 1826, and was never collected. He was 18 years old when these lines were written, and had not yet the advantage of the academy, nor of any library except that of the "wise old doctor" whom he mentions in "Snow-Bound," Dr. Elias Wold—S. T. Pickard.]
Bright figure thy shores upon history's page—
Where names dear to fame and to science
Like sunbeams shine through the lapse of long ages.
From the sea-girt isle of Hibernia
Fair island! thy tales are embalmed in song.
Which history telleth of ages gone by,
When Ossian's proud heroes strode on
And ocean's waves answered their loud battle-cry.
Its foliage o'er many a dimly seen pile—
Where the clansmen of the fields of strife
Fame are reposing.
The proud, peerless chiefs of the Emerald
Aid fail.

And in far later years, with the purest
To the high cause of freedom full many a son
Of the green shores of Erin, the Gem of the Ocean,
Fair evergreen laurels of glory has won.
The martyred O'Neil and the gallant Fitzgerald
O'er the bright land of glory forever shall stand,
And fame circle Emmet, the eloquent hero.

Who wakened the spirit and pride of his land,
They are gone! they are gone! but their memories that linger
On the shores where they perished
No slave of a tyrant shall dare point the finger
Of scorn at those sons of the Emerald Isle.

Hibernia! the tyrants may seek to degrade thee,
Yet proud names of science acknowledge their birth.
On the sea-girt shores, whose high genius has made thee
The wonder of the Ocean, the wonder of earth.
Long, long, has the halo of glory surrounded thee,
The memory of Brian, the pride of thy shore.
And thy dim lakes and wide valleys have sounded
The heart-touching strains of Corolan Moore.
O, soon may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee,
And the island of Erin may Liberty's smile
To the luster of primitive ages restore
The Gem of the Ocean—the Emerald Isle!

For the first time in the history of the United States the production of coal has reached a total of over 300,000,000 tons, the actual showing being 300,850,559 tons, for last year, valued at \$173,132,845. The output of anthracite amounted to 36,876,710 tons, a decrease of 23,785,250 tons, or almost 40 per cent. from 1901. This decrease was due entirely to the suspension of operations by the strike in the anthracite region. The value at the mines of the anthracite

product in 1902 amounted to \$81,016,837, as against \$119,504,029 in 1901. The average value of the marketed coal sold during the year at the mines was \$2.50 per ton, the value in 1901 having been \$2.05. The output of bituminous coal amounted in 1902 to \$259,641,064 tons, valued at \$392,113,366, as against \$25,826,349 tons, valued at \$236,406,449, in 1901. The coal production of Colorado increased 2,314,415 tons, or more than 40 per cent., over 1901.

THAT ATHLETIC DEBT.

At last the Washburn football debt of \$800 has been paid off, and the new season starts with a clean record and restored confidence in the integrity of the business management of Washburn athletics. It would have been a serious and perhaps fatal blow to athletics at the college to allow this legal obligation to stand, and there can be no criticism of the attitude of the athletic board of the college in demanding that every cent be paid before new obligations were incurred.

Now that the business part of the affair is straightened out, Washburn should bend its energies to organize a football team which will be a worthy representative of the college and of Topeka, for Topeka is interested in the success of every home product.

It is true that the team is handicapped by a late start, and the untimely death of its business manager, Had Manager Dale lived, the chances are that three or four men now at the state university would be wearing the blue. But in spite of this, Washburn has a splendid chance to make the year 1903 memorable in its football history. It is as good or better a man for a coach than it has ever had. It has some first-class material. What is needed most is hard practice, and lots of it.

One other thing is needed. Half a dozen big men at the medical college are said to be unwilling to play because of the animosity engendered between the schools before the consolidation. The team needs these men. Old quarrels do not interest the present generation. There should be a meeting called to land Washburn colors at the top this year, and Coach Kennedy says it can be done if he can line up the best material in school. The game on Saturday may result in defeat, but it is reasonable to expect great things from the team a few weeks later in the season.

Few articles show a more rapid growth in exportation than do agricultural implements or wider distribution. The total has grown from a little over a half million dollars in 1884 to over 21 millions in 1903, or nearly forty times as much in 1903 as in 1884, while manufactures of iron and steel, in which the growth has been looked upon as phenomenal, are only about thirteen times as much in value of exports in 1903 as in 1884. The distribution of American agricultural implements has also extended to nearly all parts of the world. The bureau of statistics' export statement shows that readers and mowers were sent in 1902 to over fifty different countries, and plows and cultivators to even a larger list of countries and dependencies. The sound of the American mower and reaper is heard in British, French and Portuguese Africa, in Egypt, in European and Asiatic Turkey, in European and Asiatic Russia, in Japan, in India, in Australia, and in practically all of the South American countries and all of the countries of Europe, while the American plow and cultivator go to practically every country in the world.

In reports on the production of lead and zinc in the United States for the year 1902, which have been prepared for the geological survey, the total output of lead for the entire country is placed at 220,000 tons, and of zinc at 156,257 tons. The lead production was about the same as in 1901, but there was an increase of about 10 per cent in zinc production. In the matter of the lead the report notes a falling off in the production of the Rocky mountains and an increase in the Mississippi region. Colorado has become an important producer of zinc ore, the output for the year for that state being 26,241 tons valued at \$2,544,993.

Although the internal revenue receipts of the government fell off \$41,000,000 last year owing to a reduction in taxation, the total revenue gave a surplus of \$4 millions. Thirty millions of this amount came from an increase in customs duties paid. It is evident that there is room for a further paring somewhat. If the tariff be too sacred to touch then the only place where a reduction can be made is in the internal revenue taxes. These are paid chiefly by liquor and tobacco. It looks as though the government could afford to wipe out the tobacco tax entirely.

JAYHAWKER JOTS.

Ottawa neighbors of a frowy, bleating cat medicines.
Aside from silver skin onions the fruit crop at Syracuse is a failure.
Rabbits are about the only wild game now to be had devoted to grain and somewhat less to pasture, further along the hedge fence disappeared supplanted by the stone wall. In England it is all hedge in the north, all stone in the south.
Notable was the sparse settlement between the cities. The people flock together around large centers of population, six million being in the neighborhood of London and as many near Liverpool. Through the country there are fewer houses than one sees in Kansas in the rural districts. Farmers were in the wheat fields with the reaper, although it was two months later than the harvest in this state. In the north of England some women were seen in the field during the hay.
It was Saturday afternoon, apparently a half holiday, and in the suburbs of the large cities were scores of athletic fields where young men in white suits were playing cricket, the baseball of England. There were many fishermen scattered along clear streams. There were many ranges which were so large that they might have been in western Kansas.
Late in the afternoon, crossing into Scotland, we went for miles through the picturesque Walter Scott country, passing at the town of Melrose, the abbey of that name made famous by the great author.
As we walked up to the Royal Hotel

FIVE WEEKS ABROAD.

VI.
We liked London so well that it was as difficult to get away from it in reality as it has been to leave it in this series, but we had to be moving according to the relentless schedule which must be followed under the limit as we could not allow less than a week in Paris just before the steamer sailed.

On the morning of the sixth day we repaid our fast ways, to that mecca to which I am sure all European travelers are drawn at some time during their trip. This is the office of Thomas Cook & Son. Their branches are to be found in every country visited by foreigners. Their principal place is in London, at Ludgate Circus. The concern here fills several floors with every convenience for travelers. Here may be bought at regular and special rates railway, steamship and hotel tickets; letters written and received; extra luggage expressed or stored. The banking department is on an extensive scale and exchanges the money of any country into that of any other. There is a large clerical force and all principal languages are spoken. There is a man for different journeys. Planning a trip to some portion of Great Britain one would be directed to a certain person who knew all about that country. Going to one part of the world you would see another individual who knew all about the trains, time-tables, hotels and necessary arrangements for a tour of that particular territory. Going to Palestine, Russia, South Africa, Australia, or America, you would consult the experts knowing about these lands.

There is a prevailing opinion that the Cook patron is a tourist who goes with a party personally conducted to fixed places to which are allotted fixed times with guide and the same jokes, the same story and the same jokes, the same "Seeing Washington," or "Seeing Denver" excursion. Some day we will have "Seeing Topeka" cars. That may be soon if the present aggressive street car company keeps up its reputation for progress. Most of the travelers who go to Cook's office, I am satisfied, go there with the intention of making their own trip in their own way and own time by themselves and not in any aggregation.

One needs only to tell the man at Cook's where he wishes to go and he can be accommodated, take any route, any train, any boat, any time and stop anywhere. We wished to go to Inverness, Scotland, and return, stopping briefly at Edinburgh, a round trip to cover about three days. The distance from London and back was eleven hundred miles. The railroad tickets cost just nine pounds for the three. This was \$44.00 for thirty-three hundred miles, or about one and one-third cents a mile. This was third class, there being no second class and the accommodations given were not perceptibly different from so-called first-class; the cost was little more than one-half. It was told a special rate was then in force, the regular rate for first class being about three and one-half cents per mile and for the class we took two cents.

Cook also sold us hotel coupons, which were found of the greatest convenience in Great Britain and later, almost essential on the continent to travelers not understanding other than the English language. These hotel coupons are good for a bed room, a breakfast, a bath and a table d'hôte dinner at hotels in any city, the coupons varying in price according to the kind of accommodations desired. We concluded to take the first class hotels and paid for three people, for three days, four pounds, fourteen shillings and sixpence, that is \$23.20. This made the rate ten shillings and sixpence, or about \$2.58 per day for each person. There was another series which we could have taken for about one dollar each per day less.

Our experience everywhere in Europe led to the opinion that a traveler with these coupons was given preference over one with merely cash. Special attention seemed to be given to those with the coupons. On a number of occasions when the hotels were greatly crowded, I am satisfied we were not turned away, because we held Cook's endorsement. At times we were given rooms, for which I am sure an extra charge was generally made, but were assigned as because the ordinary accommodations were evidently all full.

For three shillings the cab took us to London's St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway of England, the best railway. In our experience, of the four we met with in Great Britain, we were given a most comfortable apartment in a through car to Edinburgh and for the most of the distance were alone with practically the comforts of a drawing room on a Pullman.

The journey from London to Edinburgh, a distance of just four hundred miles, kept us on the train from 11:30 noon until 9 o'clock in the evening. The ride northward was similar to that through southern England, already described, with the exception that there was no land devoted to grain and somewhat less to pasture, further along the hedge fence disappeared supplanted by the stone wall. In England it is all hedge in the north, all stone in the south.
Notable was the sparse settlement between the cities. The people flock together around large centers of population, six million being in the neighborhood of London and as many near Liverpool. Through the country there are fewer houses than one sees in Kansas in the rural districts. Farmers were in the wheat fields with the reaper, although it was two months later than the harvest in this state. In the north of England some women were seen in the field during the hay.
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in Edinburgh that evening about nine o'clock boys were crying excitedly, giving the news that the Reliance had won the first race by a distance which made the hats of the Americans abroad seem several sizes too small and sent their feet along the street as if they were stepping over hurdles.

The hotel at Edinburgh was managed by women, at least they were behind the desk and assigned the rooms. Things moved like clock work the same as if the machinery had been wound up by man.

Early the next morning we continued our journey into Scotland. A splendid breakfast was served on the train for the shillings.

We crossed the famous Forth bridge, the greatest engineering work in the world, they say over there, toward the famous high lands of Scotland. At the stations the kilts began to show, men with skirts too short and stockings not high enough to cover the knees, and a coating of rich purple, beautiful to see, but of no value for live stock.

A richer country soon appeared, hilly but with fine grazing land and a continuous herds of cattle and sheep, especially the latter. Everywhere we observed the best roads following or leading toward the famous high lands were automobiles and bicycles. The roadways from London to Inverness were so smooth and perfect that there would be no difficulty in making a trip on wheel or by auto, although many steep grades would be met.

Our car this time was a rare tram, like our coaches, seats on the side, aisle down the middle. At one of the stations a man got on, his companion a small, dark, man with a beard, a live poultry shipped this way by express in America. While I was talking with another traveler some seats were taken by a Scotch sportsman in hunting costume, was describing to my wife his trophies and I presume his prowess with the gun. I came up the hill, the man was brought, the empty all were looking and talking, and in a moment I merely asked: "Are they alive?" I simply saw something like the inside. Disgust sprang from the countenance of the Scotch sportsman who had winked a lot of grout that I supposed would be carried in bags in the family, the man was brought, the empty all were looking and talking, and in a moment I merely asked: "Are they alive?" I simply saw something like the inside. 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